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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails In the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a l-cent stamp; on a six-teen, twenty or twenty-four-page paper, a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these All communications intended for publication his paper must, in order to receive attention, accompanied by the name and address of Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless tostage is inclosed for that purpose.

Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis and., postoffice.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217
Dearborn street; Auditorium Annex Hotel,
Dearborn Station News Stand. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., Arcade. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets; Louisville Book Co., 264 Fourth avenue, and Bluefeld Bros., 443 West Market street.

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COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 384

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The revenues of the Philippines have increased from \$3,508,652 in 1899 to \$12,649,835, but while the expenditures have kept pace with the revenues there has always been a surplus. The revenues of the Philippines last year were larger than those of the ing the business situation has its origin United States government in 1814.

The Tillman blackmail and the helplessners of the Senate to resist the one-man power, in connection with Mr. Cannon's speech seem to have attracted the attention of the Republican press, which is free to express the opinion that the Senate should have a modern code of rules adapted to modern conditions.

The Socialists in the German Reichstag charge Emperor William with encouraging army duels by pardoning officers convicted of murder in "courts of honor." The Emperor is on record against dueling, but army officers choose to continue the foolish practice he is not obliged to recognize the jurisdiction of a self-constituted court unknown to the law.

More trouble is brewing in Kansas. The State Temperance Union has started movement against the use of wine in christening the new battleship Kansas. A resolution introduced in the State Senate demanded that the vessel be "christened with the mingled waters of our sun-kissed rivers of Kansas, the Arkansas and the Kaw." The resolution was defeated, but the great reform movement will continue.

Tom L. Johnson is again a candidate for mayor of Cleveland because, it is said, he would be Democratic candidate for Governor or United States senator. There are those who attribute to President Ingalls's candidacy for mayor in Cincinnati designs on his part for the governorship or senatorship. The chances are that Mr. Ingalls did not vote Tom L. Johnson's state ticket last November. Two leaders in the same State who would not support each other is something remarkable in politics.

One of the most reliable correspondents n New York does not see the financial in the light of those who write from the Stock Exchange. He says the clearing house reports, which are the surest ndication of the business situation, "all point, with a single exception, to the quarter whence prosperity comes." There has New York city since January, but this is explained by the falling away in the business of the speculative markets. "Everywhere else in the United States," says this correspondent, "the clearings point to increased activity."

Federal Judge Cochran, of Kentucky, has handed down a decision holding that all land patents issued in Kentucky since 1852 for more than 200 acres are void except in a few cases where authorized by special act of the Legislature. A Kentucky law which took effect July 1, 1852, provided that "any person who wishes to appropriate any vacant or unappropriated lands may on apolication to the county court of the county in which the same lies, and paying for such at such price as the court may allow, not less than \$5 per one hundred acres therefor. obtain an order of court authorizing him to enter and survey any number of acres of such land in the county not less than twenty-five nor more than 200." Since passage of this law thousands of patents have been issued for lands in a number of counties of eastern Kentucky in amounts ranging from 300 acres to 206,800 acres, with a large number exceeding 50,000 acres. These arge patents are for mineral and timber lands, and they are said to have stood for many years in the way of the development of eastern Kentucky. It is believed that some of them are held by parties in this State. The decision of the United States Court invalidates every one covering more than 200 acres.

It has been assumed in some quarters that whenever a vote shall be taken on the Panama treaty it will be ratified, but this confidence is not shared by men who have better opportunities for accurate information. The Republicans have fifty-seven votes, but sixty will be needed to ratify the treaty. It is believed that enough Democrats will vote for the treaty to insure its ratification, but no one in Washington is said to have any actual information on that enblect. Senator Gorman has been soundd. but he is dumb. Still, it is recalled that se has always been opposed to any isthmian nat, believing that it would be an unprof-

Colombia will not accept it as changed. The Cuban treaty is somewhat in doubt because it is not known what course the Democrats, who can defeat any treaty, will pursue. Senator Gorman is said to favor of the treaty with Cuba, but there are quite a number of Democratic senators who do not relish the ascendency of the Maryland senator, among whom are Patterson of Colorado, Carmack of Tennessee, Dubols of Idaho, Bailey of Texas, and others. So it may be assumed that the ratification of the treaties is not fully assured.

SPECULATIVE AND REAL BUSINESS. lowing two months of dullness, seems to illustrating the practical value of forestry changes have not been large in any day, but the atmosphere of the market is bearish. The last bank report was a bad one for borrowers, and when those who work the stock market cannot borrow money prices invariably stand still or decline. Then the professional operators in stocks always find any number of reasons which are sufficient to give the situation a dubious outlook. They have fears of Wabash strike, are alarmed by the tightness of the money market, the failure of Congress to pass the Aldrich currency bil and like matters which can be found a any time when it serves the element which manipulates the speculative market to d so for its own interests. Judging from th past, the leaders in manipulation have entered upon a campaign to put prices at level so low that money can be made by forcing holders to sell.

There is good reason to believe that there is an ample supply of money for the legiti mate business of the country and that the clamor for legislation which will make an expansion of the currency possible comes from those who desire funds with which to speculate or to carry large quantities of the stocks that are now on the market, particularly those known as industrials.

It is remarkable—when the business the country is on a sound basis and the demand for the great staples of the country is beyond the home industries to supply, when the volume of trade is beyond precedent and labor is generally employed at high prices-that all the uncertainty regardthe purely speculative market. The reports of all the commercial agencies are unanimo in stating that trade conditions were never better. The bank clearings for February exceeded all previous records. With a few exceptions, railway earnings continue to increase, and the reports from most of them for months has been that they are unable to meet the demands made upon them. The reports from business centers show that there is no lack of money for legitimate ousiness. The banks are able to offer accommodations at fair rates. Under such conditions it does not seem that the scarcity of money for speculative transactions which have little to do with actual business should touch the confidence which has so long kept the business of the country at the present high tide of prosperity. If the legitimate business of the country was able withstand the effects of the anthracite coal strike without disaster there is no reason why it should now be affected by such troubles as may come from the Wabash and other minor labor troubles.

OUR STATE FORESTRY LAWS.

Among the minor good things done by the late Legislature-if, indeed, it should not be classed among the important ones-was a further committal of the State to policy of encouraging forest culture. The Legislature of 1899 passed a law providing that any owner of land in Indiana might select a portion not to exceed one-eighth of the entire tract as a permanent forest reservation, which should be appraised for taxation at \$1 per acre. The land thus reserved and given the privilege of low appraisement for taxation might be original forest land or land planted and cultivated in trees by the owner for a period of three years. The law prescribed what kind of trees should be planted and how they should be cared for. The object of this law was to encourage the preservation and cultivation of forest trees. It is a good law. The Journal does not know to what extent it has been availed of throughout the State. siderable influence in the way of encouragto offer landowners an inducement in the way of materially reduced taxation

The Legislature of 1901 passed a law establishing a State Board of Forestry and creating the office of state forester, with certain powers and duties. The board was to consists of five members with a practical knowledge of forestry, to be appointed by the Governor and to serve without compensation. The law made it the duty of the board to hold quarterly meetings and "to collect, digest and classify information respecting forests, timber lands, forest preservation and timber culture, and to recommend plans and methods for forest preservation and timber culture and for the establishment of state forest reserves." to make an annual report to the Governor. The secretary of the board was required to give his exclusive time and attention to the encouragement of forestry and to collecting and disseminationg information on the subject. The Legislature appropriated \$600 for the expenses of the board and \$1,200 for the salary of the secretary. It is presumed that the board has complied with the provision of the law requiring an annual report. and it is known that the secretary has been active and efficient in the performance of

on forest reservations.

In his biennial message to the late Legislature Governor Durbin mentioned forestry as one of the matters of practical importance demanding the attention of the Legislature and recommended that it "be given careful thought and deliberation, to the end that ample means may be provided to enable the forestry commission to intelligently prosecute practical foresty work as intended by the law creating the depart-

The late Legislature increased the salary of the secretary of the State Board of Forestry from \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year and increased the appropriation for the expenses of the board. This implies that the Legislature expects the state board to do its duty as defined in the law creating it. The Legislature also passed a bill, which the Governor has approved, authorizing the State Board of Forestry to purchase 2,000 acres of land for a state forest reservation. laboratory of forestry demonstration and state nurseries. The land may be located

in cost \$8 an acre, and shall be taken in title in the name of the State. The board shall control the use of the land, make contracts, etc., the secretary of the board receiving and paying out money in connection therewith. He is to give \$5,000 bond. The bill carries an appropriation of such sum as may be necessary to purchase the land. As far as the State is concerned these successive measures fully commit it to permanent policy on the forestry question but they also invite co-operation by the people in taking advantage of the reduced tax law of 1899 and in other ways. A forest reserve of 2,000 acres, as provided for by The outlook in the speculative market in | the late Legislature, can be made interest-New York is not bright. Last week was one | ing and attractive in many ways, but its of continuous decline in prices, which, fol- chief use should be as an object lesson in .25 cents have discouraged the speculators. The and the adoption of approved methods in taking care of forests. Some other States have made greater progress and appropriate much larger sums for the encouragement of forestry than Indiana, but a good beginning has been made here, and in time kick in her stomach. Truly, we live in valuable results may be expected.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

The line of cleavage in the Democratic party between the followers of Bryan and Bryanism and those opposed is becoming more pronounced every day. For a year or so after the last presidential election there was a distinct subsidence of Bryanism, and even he maintained a discreet silence. He is talking now. During the period of the subsidence of Bryanism the Gold Democrats took heart and became active. For awhile it looked as if they were going to have things their own way and succeed in reorganizing the party on the old lines and with a fair degree of harmony. But the situation has undergone a great change. When the time had expired during which Mr. Bryan thought it politic to keep still, and especially when he saw that the Gold Democrats were making some progress in reorganizing the party he began to talk and make mischief. The embers of Bryanism were still smoldering and only needed fanning to revive them. Mr. Bryan is successful fanner. No politician ever understood his personal following better than he does. Being the founder of Bryanism, ne understands the cult and knows how to play on his followers and how to work them. The result is that the anti-Bryan reorganizers are being met at every point by the Bryan disorganizers, and the old fight of 1896 and 1900 is being revived.

An interesting phase of the fight is the struggle for control in New York, where the Bryan forces are lining up in opposition to Hill. An organization known as the Chicago Platform Democrats is establishing branches and clubs throughout the State. Mr. Bryan's famous defiance of the soundmoney Democrats at Chicago in 1896-"You shall not crucify mankind on a cross of gold"-is the motto of the Chicago Platform Democrats. The headquarters of the organization is at Albany, and its executive committee pretty well covers the State territorially. The president of the organization is Thomas W. Cantwell, of Albany, and in an interview published a few days

It is somewhat early to attempt to guess what may happen at a time so far remote as the convening of the next Democratic national convention, but of one thing you can rest assured, that gathering will be too big and democratically vigorous to wear the collar of any artificial manipulation or construction, no matter how soon or how long they may be engaged in the weaving or fitting of it.

The party's experience in the late camfor Governor and state officers has taught it a very severe lesson-that selfimposed and discredited leadership does not Conditions and strong public sentiment emphasized in advance the approach of an upheaval in the political situation in New York State then and pointed unmistakably to a Democratic avalanche. Coler's clean public record, his support of the Democratic national ticket in 1896 and 1900 made him an ideal instrument to consolidate the divided party, and yet the "anything-toget-ins" and doubtfuls who managed to iominate the Saratoga convention which nominated him succeeded in destroying not only the party's enthusiasm and chances for success, but confidence in Mr. Coler's candidacy as well. The same tactics by the same parties will not be tolerated at the next Democratic national convention, and gallery stunts, no matter how well ranged in advance, will have to be practiced either in the rooms of the acrobats or on the lawns outside the convention hall.

There is no indication of repentance or retraction in this. When Mr. Cantwell was asked if he had heard that Indiana had fallen in line with the reorganizers he said he had, and added: "The convention which nominated Palmer and Buckner was held in Indiana, at Indianapolis. Some of the germs are still scattered around on its soil. think Indiana Democrats are all right; it is

outsiders who are talking for her voters." New York and of some personal allusions by the Nebraska statesman to itself the Brooklyn Eagle pays its respects to the "peerless leader," who it says has led the party twice into the ditches. In a vigorous editorial arguing for the salvation of the Democratic party by purging it of Bryan-

ism the Eagle says: A word with Mr. Bryan about avoiding cant is in order. He is very free and, to himself, almost fatally fluent in talking about "organized wealth," "plutocracy," the surrender of Grover Cleveland to them, etc. Of the three Democratic presidencies that pushed their shoulders above the level of mediocrity, Jefferson's, Jackson's and Cleveland's, the latter ranks with either of the other two. A merit of it was its commendability to the sane, prosperous and stable interests driven by Mr. Bryan away from the party. Till those interests are reattracted by the party it will numher exactly the forces to which the people will never give national power. Property is not a crime. Neither "organized wealth" "organized poverty" controls nor ever can control either party. Union of both is the bulwark of each party. But were the country forced to choose between them it would side with the forces of thrift, intelligence, knowledge and capacity. Mr. Bryan, man of some means, rants like an European "red." Part of the fault is due to a bad education, part to vanity fed by adulation, part to a fanatical temperament. He asperses better, truer and wiser men than his adherents when he defames the reorganizers. He suggests not Paul, but Pecksniff, when he patronizes the virtues which he claims he and they monopolize. The result is bad ethics and bombastic writing

on his part. Between such Democrats as the chairman of the Chicago Platform Democratic organiand the Brooklyn Eagle there is a wide gulf and no present prospect of it being bridged.

After serving twenty-four years in the States Senate, during two-thirds of Senator Vest, of Missouri, retires from public life an optimist. He does not believe the Senate a decadent body in point of intellect or morals. "Our people," he says, n a published interview, "are just as honest and patriotic as in the days of the Revolution, and are as willing to make as many sacrifices for the country. But they are too busy to spend much time with the heand sentimental." The ex-senator is probably right. Every great crisis proves that the American people are as patriotic as ever, and there is no reason to believe

A large number of invitations have been issued to visit the St. Louis world's fair

city on the occasion of the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the exposition buildings on the 30th of April and May 1 and 2 next. The three days' programme for the dedication is quite elaborate, including a grand military pageant under the marshalship of Adjutant General Henry C. Corbin. President Roosevelt, members of his Cabinet and ex-President Grover Cleveland will participate, as will also the foreign diplomats stationed in this country. Congress will be represented by a joint committee of senators and members of the lower house, consisting of ten senators and fifteen representatives. Many Governors and their staffs will be present.

The Journal of yesterday contained accounts of two interesting affairs. At Pittsburg a fight between two professional pugilists ended in an old-fashioned kicking, biting and hair-pulling contest, and at Saginaw. Mich., two rival teams of girls closed a game of basketball with a struggle in which clothes were torn, legs badly hurt and the captain of one of the teams was put out of the game by a well-delivered strenuous times.

## THE HUMORISTS.

Natural Suggestion. The doctor came and said that he Would make another man of me. "All right," said I, "and if you will, Just send the other man your bill." -Philadelphia Record.

Unseemly Slur.

Voice (at Cincinnati end of telephone wire)-There's a trainendous fire here. Been burning for three or four hours and isn't out yet. The Other Voice (at Cleveland end of wire) Has the fire department been called out yet?

Change of Diet.

Philadelphia Record. "What in the world are you doing?" asked Mr.

gasoline," responded Mrs. Horsefly; "if they expect to exist they must depend on the automobile

Remained to Be Proved.

Little Ned inquired of his father if he had see His father replied that he had seen it. "Well, could you buy me one?" "Yes, Ned, I could buy one."

"Well, ess see you do it, 'en!" The Green-Eyed Monster.

New York Weekly. Wife (with a determined air)-I want to see

Husband-What letter? "That one you just opened. I know by the handwriting that it is from a woman, and you turned pale when you read it. I will see it! Give it to me, sir!"

"Here it is. It's you milliner's bill." Useful Food.

Philadelphia Press. "I want half a pound of water crackers," said

"All-fired sorry, ma'am," replied the country storekeeper, 'but I ain't got but two dozen of porary military stations established in the em in the place. "Well, I'll take them."

"Jest wait ten, twenty minutes. Hi Peters an Josh Slocum has been usin' 'em fur checkers an they're playin' the decidin' game now."

Her Plan.

Brooklyn Eagle. "I intend," she said, "to follow Mrs. Mackey's plan and give in charity as much as ; spend on dress. It's such a grand idea, so ennobling."

"It's a good plan," he admitted. "I think you spend too much on dress, anyway." "What's that got to do with it?" manded. "Why, you'll divide your wardrobe money,

won't you?'

"Certainly not. I expect you to double it."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach, inventor of

the gas burner that bears his name, is ill at his castle in Styria The editor of a weekly newspaper Australia offers himself as a prize to the woman who writes the best essay on the

The Archbishop of Canterbury has accepted the presidency of the Church of England Temperance Society, and will preside at the annual meeting, which is to be held in the library at Lambeth Palace on April 27.

Mrs. Margaret A. Rah, a venerable lady of Baltimore, who is herself seventy-eight years of age, has three friends each over 100 years old, whom she recently enter-tained and for whom she provided many

Charles W. Fulton, the new Oregon senator who succeeds Joseph Simon, has been elected to the State Senate four times, and was president of that body in 1893 and 1901. He is a lawyer, and has been for many years an active Republican.

The first and second Rhodes South African scholarships at Oxford have been awarded to graduates from the Jesuit College at Buluwayo, Rhodesia. One name mentioned is that of Francis Conway, son of a South African engineer. The other winner is a German boy whose father is

the English army. The first Australian lady duly qualified physician, Dr. Emma Constance Stone, recently died in Melbourne at the age of forty-six. She was the daughter of a London contractor of scientific tastes who settled in Tasmania. She studied first at the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia, afterward in London, and finally in Melbourne, where she started practice and encouraged a number of young ladies to follow in her footsteps. Dr. Stone was

strong advocate of female suffrage. Congressman-elect Longworth, of Cincinnati, was taken ill with chickenpox while visiting Washington. During his illness received by express a Noah's ark, a rattle, some lead soldiers, a jumping jack and doll. With these toys was this note, signed by half a dozen of his Cincinnati cronies: Dear Longworth-We heard with regret that you had been suffering with the chickenpox. Having every reason to suppose the mumps, measles and whooping cough wil follow in their regular order, we send you a few of the things usually provided for the amusement of patients suffering from these disorders."

Unimportant Mail.

New York Times. How practically worthless is much of the mail received by a famous man the late Thomas B. Reed once demonstrated. He had returned to Washington from a few days' absence, to find a small mountain of letters awaiting him. He was not in a mood for the reading and answering of letters, but his secretary pressed him to be-This irritated Reed, who, taking up basket of letters, dropped its entire contents into the burning grate fire. "There," he said, "that is the easiest way

to settle that," and went off to his work. Three months later a friend recalled the incident to him. "Yes," said Reed, with a chuckle, "and do you know, I never heard from a blessed one of those letters, which shows you how important a public man's mail generally is.'

Not Affected by the Season.

Whatever else President Roosevelt may be giving up in Lent, he refuses to give up the idea of an extra session. Also won't give up the hope of getting Congress to do its plain duty by Cuba and to authorize some ditch-digging on the isthmus.

Didn't Look in Right Place. Chicago News. Prof. Wagner, of Berlin, says that the

Monroe doctrine is an empty pretension. but he was not looking down the bore of one of our new thirteen-inch guns when Livest Kind of an Issue.

Pittsburg Dispatch. It would be a live issue to advocate the kind of Senate that will not permit itself

WILLIAM PLIMLEY MADE ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW YORK.

Appointed to Succeed the Late Conrad Jordan After Robert Bacon Had Declined the Position.

TROMPT ACTION BY SENATE

NOMINATION CONFIRMED SOON AFTER IT WAS RECEIVED.

Military Camps in the Philippines

Named After Soldiers Who Were

Killed in Action. WASHINGTON, March 10.-The Pres ident to-day appointed William Plimley, of

New York, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York to succeed the late Conrad Jordan. He also sent to the Senate the following nominations: Solicitor of internal revenue, A. B. Hayes, of Utah assistant surgeon general, with rank of colonel, Maj. William Crawford Gorgas, surgeon; consul of the United States, William Shaw Bowen, Rhode Island, at Valencia, Spain.

President Roosevelt first tendered the appointment of assistant treasurer at New York to Robert Bacon, of New York, formerly a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. The office had no charms for him, even with its \$8,000 salary, and his declination was received at the White House yesterday. The appointment of Mr. Plimley then was decided on at a conference with Secretary Shaw to-day. Senator Platt approved it. William Plimley was Platt approved it. William Plimiey was for twenty-eight years employed in the New York postoffice, most of that time as Navy Department.

David B. Henderson, ex-speaker of the Barresentatives, accompanied by of the volunteer army, where he rose from the ranks to be a major by brevet. He was indorsed for the position of assistant treasurer by the presidents of the Seaboard National Bank, the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Colonial Bank and the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Comoany, by officers of the Seventh National Bank and the Mechanics' and Traders Bank of New York city, as well as by other prominent representatives of business in terests. Soon after the reception of Mr. Plimley's nomination by the Senate it was favorably reported and confirmed.

NAMES OF MILITARY CAMPS.

Soldiers Who Fell in Action Honored by Major General Davis.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-Major General Davis, commanding the Department of the Philippines, has designated the temvicinity of the places named below, as follows: At Bayambang, province of Pangasinan, Philippine islands, as Camp Gregg, in honor of the late Capt. J. C. Gregg, Fourth Infantry, who was killed in action in 1899 near Mariquina; at San Fernando province of Union, Philippine islands, as Camp Wallace, in honor of the late First Lieut, R. B. Wallace, Second Cavalry, who served in the Twenty-seventh Volunteers and was wounded at Coolacan in 1899 while serving as lieutenant colonel of the First Montana Volunteer Infantry, and probably died of his wounds; that of Salomangue, province of Ilocos Sur, Philippine islands as Camp Morrison, in honor of the late First Lieut. John Morrison, jr., Fourth

Cavalry, who was killed in action near Gapan in 1901; that near Angelas, province of Pampanga, Philippine islands, as Camp Stotsenburg, in honor of the late Capt. J M. Stotsenburg, Sixth Cavalry, who was killed in action at Quingu in 1899 while serving as colonel of the First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry; that near Buena Vista, island of Guirmaras, as Camp Jossman, i honor of the late Second Lieut, Albert I Jossman, Twenty-seventh Infantry, wh was mortally wounded in 1902 in the battle of Layan; that near Calbayog, Samar, as Camp Connell, in honor of the late Capt. Thomas W. Connell, Ninth Infantry, who was killed in action at Balangiga that near La Guan, Samar, as Camp Hartshorne, in honor of the late Capt. Benjamin M. Hartshorne, jr., Seventh Infantry, who was killed in action near Lanang in 1902; that near Tacloban, Leyte, as Camp Bumpus, in honor of the late First Lieut. Ed-ward A. Bumpus, Ninth Infantry, who was killed in action at Balangiga in 1901, and that near Ormie, Leyte, as Camp Downs, in honor of the late First Lieut. Edward E.

action near Salcedo in 1901. RECENT ARMY ORDERS.

Downs, First Infantry, who was killed in

Assignment of Officers to New Duties-Leaves of Absence.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- Leave of absence for two months has been granted Major Ogden Rafferty, surgeon. Cavalry, has been ordered to St. Paul, are demanding that his widow give an Minn., for duty as aid-de-camp to Brigadier General William A. Kobbe, commanding the

Department of Dakota. Capt. Joseph S. Wilkins, paymaster, has been ordered to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital at that place Major Daniel E. McCarthy, quartermaster, has been ordered to this city for consultation with the quartermaster general of the army on official business pertaining to the quartermaster's department in connection with the construction work, and upon the completion of that duty will re-

turn to his proper station at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Capt. A. H. Martin, quartermaster, has been ordered to this city to confer with the quartermaster general prior to his departure for the Philippines for assignment to duty. He is relieved from duty at the University of Maine, at Orono, Me. Capt. C. D. V. Hunt, quartermaster, has been relieved from duty at New Orleans and ordered to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippines for assignment

to duty. Admiral Bradford Displeased.

WASHINGTON, March 10,-Allotments of space in the Mills building, which is to be occupied by the Navy Department and Marine Corps, is the cause of considerable friction among the various bureau chiefs. Secretary Moody, before leaving Washington to-day, ordered the board which had considered the question, consisting of Rear Admiral Bartlett, a captain of the navy present their recommendations to the assistant secretary of the navy, in hands the matter is left. This board recommended that the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the surgeon eral of the navy be assigned to the Mills building, together with their clerical force, and that the chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Rear Admiral Bradford, be put in the basement of the Navy Department building. Admiral Bradford and the other chiefs have filed strong protests, and rather than submit to the adoption of the board's plans, Admiral Bradford has threatened to resign his commission. There is little prospect of the recommendations being adopted. as Secretary Moody already has expressed his disapproval of several of them.

Bound for a West Indian Cruise. WASHINGTON, March 10 .- Secretary of

the Navy Moody, Postmaster General Payne, Senator Hale of Maine, Representative Cannon of Illinois, Representative Foss of Illinois, Judge James R. Dunbar of Massachusetts, Joseph H. Carl of Haverhill, Mass., Mr. Moody's law partner, and Fred L. Fishback, Mr. Moody's private secretary, left here to-day over the Atlantic Coast line for a cruise in West Indian waters. The party traveled in the Atlantic Coast line private car No. 301, one of the best in the service, and will arrive in Charleston, S. C., about 5 o'clock to-morrow. They will embark immediately on the

Dolphin and start on their cruise. Senator Proctor, of Vermont, and Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, will join the party in Florida. Key West, Havana, Guanta-namo, Santiago, Bahai Honda, Culebra and San Juan, Porto Rico, are some of the points that will be visited. The party will

be gone some weeks. Former Secretary of the Navy Whitney and party also occupied a private car on the same train, bound for Aiken, S. C.

Trying to Harmonize Democrats. WASHINGTON, March 10 .- After the Senate adjourned to-day a number of Democratic senators met informally in Senator Gorman's room for a general discussion of the political situation in the Senate and the country at large. Senator Gorman talked at some length about the necessity of party unity and pointed out the necessity of harmony in the party in the Senate at this time because of its possible bearing on the fortunes of the Democratic party throughout the country. A number of other senators expressed similar views, but necessarily no action was taken, as the meeting was in no sense official.

Brief Session of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- To-day's session of the Cabinet was comparatively brief and unimportant. All the members were present except Secretaries Hay and Root. Secretary Moody and Postmaster General Payne will leave this afternoon for an extended trip to the West Indies. Secretary Shaw discussed with the President and the Cabinet the existing financial stringency in New-York and the advisability of the treasury taking some action to relieve it. Secretary Shaw declined to discuss the situation for publication.

National Capital Notes. WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The compar-

ative statement of gross postal receipts for February, compared with February, 1902, for the fifty leading postoffices in the country show a net increase of over 12 per cent. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, surgeon gener-

al of the army, is confined to his home with an attack of grip.

The State Department has been advised through a letter received from Hon. Standford Newel, United States minister at The Hague, that the government of The Netherlands has reversed its decision, declining to participate in the Louisiana Purchase

The findings of the court which acquitted Lieut. Chester Wells of all responsibility for the accident to the Leyden off the New

Mrs. Henderson and their daughter, left here to-day for New York city, whence after a week's stay they will go to their former home in Iowa. After remaining there a few days the speaker and Mrs. Henderson will visit California. The impression here is that Mr. Henderson eventually will take up his permanent residence in New York city

Street Cars Not Privileged to Kill Pe

CARE MUST BE EXERCISED.

destrians or Wreck Vehicles. ST. LOUIS, March 10 .- In the United States Court of Appeals an

handed down by Judge Thayer, concurred in by Judge Caldwell, defines the rights and privileges of pedestrians and vehicles upon street-railway tracks and the duties of motormen in running their cars. The plaintiff in the case, whose vehicle had been wrecked and the occupants injured, set forth that the motorman was guilty of | treaty. negligence and the defense set up a claim that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence. This was the main ques-

tion at issue in the appeal. Judge Thayer held that a motorman is under the same obligations to exercise or dinary care and prudence so as to avoid collisions and injury as other persons are to exercise care not to get in the way of street cars so as to be run over and in-He says pedestrians and vehicles have the rights to cross the tracks of street railways at any point beside the regular crossings and to use the tracks for any distance for a matter of safety or convenience, where they do not unnecessarily interfere with or obstruct the pasof the cars. A motorman, he says, has no right to act on the assumption that he is entitled to a clear track at all times and that pedestrians or vehicles are bound at their peril, no matter at what incon-

venience, to get out of the way. He held that the plaintiff in this case a right to use the street-railway tracks as convenience in avoiding the mud hole in the street, and that the motorman was guilty of negligence in not taking proper precautions to reduce the speed of his car when he saw the vehicle, so as to bring it urder such control that he could have avoided the collision. Judge Sanborn filed a lengthy dissenting opinion. He holds the trial judge erred in refusing to allow the claim for contribu-

tory negligence on the plaintiff's part. BODY TO BE EXHUMED.

Death of Theodore Hagaman to Be

Investigated by the Coroner. NEW YORK, March 10 .- Justice O. Gormon in the Supreme Court to-day signed an order directing the exhumation of the body of Theodore Hagaman, in the Rural Cemetery, Poughkeepsie, in order that the remains may be examined by a coroner's physician of this county under the direction First Lieutenant Walter S. Grant, Third of the district attorney. Hagaman's relatives count of the estate left by the dead man. Assistant District Attorney Garvin, in an affidavit, says he asks that the body be exnumed "in view of the financial relations of Hagaman and his wife and in view of the medical treatment of Hagaman by Flower, Keald and Willis, and in view of the fact that the cause of death as given by them is not borne out by the clinical or

medical history of the case The affidavit goes into the case at some length. Mr. Garvin says he is informed that at the time of his death Mr. Hagaman was worth about \$1,000,000, which his wife, during his last illness, "under an alleged power of attorney from him, turned into cash and deposited to her own credit. Within five days before the death of Hagaman she, the affidavit continues, withdrew from bank \$250,000 in cash and "gave the sum of \$200,000 to one R. C. Flower to invest in Blue Ridge bonds, a company of which said Flower was practically sole owner and which said bonds were of uncertain

value. LEFT TO THE CONGREGATION.

Bishop O'Connell Gave No Opinion or Princess Rospigliosi's Marriage.

ROME, March 10.-The Congregation of the Propaganda has received from Bishon O'Connell, of Portland, Me., his report on the investigation he made into the marriage of Princess Rospigliosl, need Reid, of Washington, with her divorced hysband, Colonel Parkhurst, of Bangor, Me. The princess wishes to prove that her marriage with Colonel Parkhurst was illegal, and thus and a clerk in the Navy Department, to have it annulled by the church in order to pave the way to a church recognition of her marriage with Prince Rospigliosi and an authorization of the religious ceremony here. Bishop O'Connell in making his report does not give an opinion, so the congregation must itself settle the dispute. Princess Rospigliosi, who is a Catholic, was divorced in 1898 from Colonel Parkhurst, who was a Protestant, and in 1901 was married in Rome to Prince Rospigliosi. head of an ancient family of clerical nobility and brother to the commandant of the papal noble guard. The ceremony was a civil one and from the first the Catholic Church refused to recognize the marriage. When the prince first applied to the Congregation of the Propaganda for recognition of his wife's divorce in the United States the church declined to recognize it, but Mgr. Chappelle, who married Mrs. Parkhurst to her first husband, since before the congregation that the first marriage was irregular according to the laws

> Thanks for Knights of Columbus. HARTFORD, Conn., March 10.-Bisho Merney has received the following cablegram from Pope Leo XIII in answer to the one sent by him in behalf of the Knights of Columbus of the United States last week: "The Holy Father thanks and blesses the Knights of Columbus of the United States of America for their message of congratulation on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pontificate. He also sends his apostolic

dship and the faithful

ITS DISCUSSION UNDER WAY IN SEN-ATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Most of the Time Yesterday Occupied by Mr. Morgan in Opposition

A MATERIAL POINT

to Ratification.

WHEN THE SPOONER ACT WAS AT-

TACHED TO THE TREATY.

Concession to the Alabamian That Is

Not Expected to Affect the Document-Batch of Pamphlets.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- Soon after the Senate met to-day Mr. Cullom, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, referred to the action of the committee in passing a resolution calling on the secretary of state for the copy in Spanish of the Pan-American canal treaty. "I have it." said he, "and I think it proper to present it. It is the original treaty signed by the parties in Spanish." Mr. Cullom had overlooked the fact that the Senate was in legislative session and was proceeding to discuss the document when Mr. Allison moved an executive session. During the last Congress Mr. Cullom was very careful to see that the treaty was not discussed except in executive session, and he showed signs of embarrassment as he promptly acquiesced in the motion to close the doors, which was done eight minutes after convening. The other senators enjoyed the

joke at the expense of the Illinois senator. Senator Morgan to-day secured the first material concession that has been made to Panama canal treaty with Colombia. This consisted of an agreement to attach the Spooner canal act bodily to the treaty. This change was made in compliance with a request presented by Senator Lodge during the day's executive session of the Senate to-day, for the necessity of it had been discussed by Mr. Morgan and other members of the Senate committee. Mr. Daniel expressed the opinion that as the preamble to the treaty calls for the attachment of a copy of the act that attachment was necessary to preserve the terms of the document Senator Morgan contended that without this attachment the treaty was absolutely invalid. Senators Teller and Hoar took the opposite view, urging that as the act was in existence and of record in the statutes of the United States the physical annexation was of no consequence whatever. Senator Lodge, however, siggested that no injury could result from the attachment of the act and unanimous consent was given to do so. It was specifically stipulated, however, that this concession did not amount to an amendment of the

MORGAN'S SPEECH. Senator Morgan consumed the entre time of the remainder of the closed sessions, discussing the canal question from rarious points of view, and going over much ground he already had covered. Most of hisspeech was written, and when Senator Juliom asked him if the speech he was rading with some manifestation of vexation that it was new, adding that he did not have to repeat his addresses. He discussed priicularly the attitude of the isthmian anal commission, of which Admiral Waller is the head, and criticised to some exten the change of view taken by that commission in its last report. He also dwelt of the variation of the terms of the treaty from those of the Spooner law. During the progress of his address, Senator Mrgan expressed a desire to have copies o the correspondence between the United Sates government and the new Panama anal Company, bearing on the acceptane of the option given by that company to the United States to purchase the cana for \$40,000,000, and the Senate consented t request the secretary of state for thecordence. The papers had not arved at half-past 3 o'clock, and as Senator Iorgan stated that he would be unable topro-

that the Senate adjourn, and this mion prevailed. During the day there was more or ess informal discussion of the propositio to permit Senator Morgan to publish hisremarks in the Congressional Record, out there was no effort to reach a concluon on this point. Senator Cullom, chairma of the committee on foreign relations, as taken the position that this permission to print shall not be granted unless Senior Morgan will agree to allow a day tobe fixed for a vote on the treaty. On he other hand, Senator Morgan says thathe is entirely independent of the Senatein this respect, because he says he can scuss to any extent he pleases in the puic prints a former treaty between the Uned States and Colombia, which is almost intical with the pending treaty, and with

ceed without them. Senator Cullom myed

has been made public Senator Morgan to-day forwarded to eh by himself on the canal question. Ty dealt usually under special titles, with ie following subjects: The history of Colebia's canal concessions and the organition of canal companies, the methods eployed to put the old Panama Canal Copany into operation in France; Colombis relationship to the canal company; "Capaign of Bo, Hutin and Cromwell, f Temptation, Insolence and Coercion: torney General Knox and the Law of "The Rights of Creditors of Panama Company," and "The State of Cilization in Colombia."

VALIDITY OF TITLE QUESTIONED. In the second of his pamphlets Senat Morgan contends against the validity of th title of the new Panama Company, decla ing that the French courts had no power to dissolve the old Panama Canal Company or to appoint a liquidator to hold and con trol the property of that company in Pan ama. He asserts that "if the decree dissolving the old Panama Canal Company is valid that the effect of that decree was to terminate all the privileges and property rights of that company in Panama in any way appurtenant to the canal, and by the terms of the law of concession the French courts could not prevent the same from mmediately reverting to Panama." Mr. Morgan asserts that the French courts overstepped their jurisdiction in the matter of the transfer of title. He also contends that the work done on the canal by the old company belongs to Colombia and that that government is justly bound for the debts of he company and hence that no title to the Panama Canal Company can be given by any one but the Colombian Congress. Discussing the efforts to sell the canal company's property to the United States,

Mr. Morgan said: "The people of Colombia did not believe that the United States would ever consent to pay the enormous rental and give back to Colombia, at the end of ninety-nine years, the canal and railroad without compensation. They were correct in that belief, for the United States will never expend \$140,000,000 in completing that canal, and \$25,000,000 for the rent of the ground and \$40,000,000 for the privilege of doing this work, and \$10,000,000 for a concession from Colombia for one hundred years, in all \$215,000,000, and give back the cana and railroad to Colombia at the end of the

Mr. Morgan accuses those desiring to sell the canal of "riding down the Co constitution," and asserts that \$1,000,000 in gold was furnished by the new canal company, together with the use of its railroad and ships, to Colombian leaders in order to prolong the canal concession by maintaining the army and continuing the state of war. The trampling of their constitution under foot in this manner he characterizes as a very bitter experience for the

Discussing the action of the canal company immediately after the passage, early in the Fifty-seventh Congress, of the Hepburn bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, Mr. Morgan says: "Hutin was removed from his of resident of the new Panama co and Mr. Bo was chosen in his place, and then the game of bluff and badger began is hot activity. The French courts were as